

upon each other. We must assist each other in that development.

The building of this railroad, this line—this short line from Los Angeles to San Diego—is, in my opinion, the beginning of better times than the people of these cities have seen. One thing is apparent at once, and that is that Los Angeles will receive great benefit from it. I do not pretend to say, we have not been in Los Angeles, but I will say, if it has not already occurred, that lumber and coal and many other articles that they import, I will say all ocean imports, within the next six months, will be reduced in value enormously. On the other hand, her exports will be increased, and the receipts from the sales of different kinds, and especially fruits that we use constantly here, that are not shipped, will be increased in value, as opportunities for shipping them off are opened. The values of imports will be reduced, and the values of exports increased. It will add millions to the city of Los Angeles, and also it will add to San Diego, and we get the benefits of imports.

We will get manufacturers, now that we do not manufacture ourselves.

We will have an opportunity of having competing points in regard to articles that can be manufactured in Los Angeles as well as in San Diego.

It has a large territory. Lower California is what has been considered as a dry and dreary country. You find in Lower California, as well as if he lives 10 years longer, a great development in Lower California, unless some disaster or revolution, or some Mexican affair takes place that I cannot see; he will see a greater development and building up in Lower California than has occurred in San Diego county in the same length of time.

Those who have seen the development of this county can see the same. Thus it seems to me that we are welded together in common interests; that we are twin sisters; that we are brothers, and that in case of prosperity we will rejoice together, and in case of adversity we will sympathize with each other. Our future cannot help, with these associations, to be of great advantage to us ourselves and glory to the United States.

General Manager McCool, of the California Central, was the next speaker, and when he was introduced to the audience was received with a round of applause. Mr. McCool spoke as follows:

Friends and gentlemen, do not know that I have anything to say that is worth adding to the remarks already made, except to thank you all once again for the glorious reception you have given our Los Angeles visitors here today. My idea in inviting them down here to be our guests over Sunday was to see if we could not get the people of the two places more intimate than they are.

The speaker before me has spoken of the jealousy that has existed between the two cities. I have only been here on the Pacific Coast a short time, but it struck me as a strange thing, and for which there was no ground; but on the contrary it seemed to me that there was every reason why the interest should be identical, and why we should be on friendly terms, and against each other, and I hope that the building of our line of road between these two cities will help to bring this about.

"Up to the present time we have not been able to make much use of the glorious harbor of San Diego, on account of the length of line and heavy grades, but both have been removed, and I think now that we are in a position to do what we have been told by some of our friends in Los Angeles that I was making a great business mistake if I attempted to transfer my business to San Diego, and that Los Angeles was very jealous of her interest. We are willing to take these chances. I believe that the business men of the Pacific Coast are about like those of the East; and I think that the visitors from Los Angeles will welcome us as a competitor to San Pedro, to whom they have been wedded for many years.

"When I suggested moving our offices to Los Angeles, so as to have a general freight agent's office there, I thought it was for your interest to do that. I am still of the same opinion, and nothing is more natural for the wish of a company than that it should do anything that would be detrimental to your interest. Your interest is our own, and we will watch it as much as yourself would do.

"A few resolutions were made by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce that San Diego be put on the same footing with Los Angeles. I am very glad to say that today that will be done from this time forth. All our main-line trains for the East will start from San Diego, and will go by way of Los Angeles.

"Thanking you again for your kindly reception, I will say good-by."

OTHER SPEECHES.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCool's remarks Col. Bradt stated that as the Mayor of Los Angeles was not present and he had no time to speak, he would call on him for a speech.

He referred to ex-Mayor E. F. Spence and invited that gentleman to come upon the platform, but he declined, and after a brief address, expressive of the good will entertained by the people of Los Angeles for San Diego, called on President John F. Humphreys for a speech, and in response to loud and repeated calls Mr. Humphreys came forward and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Lyman of the Oakland Board of Trade spoke in a forcible and active way he had noticed among the people of San Diego, and wished that some of the Southern California vim could be grafted upon the decaying stock of Oakland enterprise.

Col. Silver, treasurer of the California Southern and California Central Railways, convulsed the audience by his statement that he was the only man who had ever spoken for the glorious occasion, but that he could not present it because Judge Brumpton had stolen it and got it ahead of him. He then called attention to the great work which the Santa Fe people had been doing for Southern California, and closed his remarks in the midst of loud applause.

Mr. Lumsden of the Oakland Board of Trade spoke in a forcible and active way he had noticed among the people of San Diego, and wished that some of the Southern California vim could be grafted upon the decaying stock of Oakland enterprise.

Col. Markham of Pasadena made some very happy remarks, and George W. Marston of San Diego spoke for the merchants of that city in extending the right hand of greeting to their western neighbors.

H. L. Story made some extremely happy remarks, and bade the guests welcome to del Coronado.

DOING THE TOWN.

At the conclusion of the speech-making the visitors were taken in carriages over the city, after which they were driven to the Coronado Beach motor railroad depot, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to the great Hotel del Coronado, where they were to spend the night. This railroad is a comparatively new thing for San Diego, of which but little has been said. It extends around the peninsula, and is about 18 miles long, carrying passengers almost up to the door of the great hotel, by connecting the two new San Diego and National City.

Frank Kimball, the olive grower, made the rounds with the excursionists Sunday.

San Diego is reaching out as a manufacturing city. A nail factory is one of the latest additions.

Assistant Superintendent Cook, of the Hotel Coronado, was untiring in his efforts to please his guests.

Santa Ana is one of the most prosperous looking towns on the route. Orange and Anaheim also look well.

There are 35 miles of water-pipes laid in National City, ranging from three-foot mains to eight-inch pipes.

The Hotel del Coronado is an ideal seaside resort. It is complete in every respect, and Nature lacked art supplied.

More railroads are in course of development, should not be overlooked. San Diego has found out what it amounts to.

Horse Harbaugh and Gene Bertrand, formerly of Los Angeles, are publishing the National City Record. It is said they are accumulating wealth.

The sail on the bay was one of the best features of the trip. It convinced all hands that San Diego has never claimed more for her harbor than she can substantiate.

City Editor Ricard and Mr. May of the Union and Mr. Blake of the Bee placed the visiting press delegates under obligations for special favors, as did also Mr. Gordon of the Bee.

The Los Angeles people were a little taken back at first. San Diego good-naturedly asked what system of government we had. They generally said that question next time.

An unintentional, but nevertheless annoying, mistake occurred in the report of the trip down by one of the San Diego papers. Baron Ragnat of this city is the actress. The Baron and his estimable wife are so well known that the mistake is at once obvious. It was a slip of the pencil.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

A Sail on the Bay—National City—The Sweetwater Dam.

After a good night's rest and breakfast, the Los Angeles tourists bade farewell to the Coronado, and took the motor road for the ferry, and were carried across the bay to the Santa Fe wharf, where the new steamer Manuel Dublan of the International line, was in waiting to take them over the bay. The steamer first proceeded to the entrance of the harbor, after which she turned round and proceeded toward National City, affording a fine view of San Diego, Coronado Beach and National City. Arriving at the latter place about 12 o'clock, the visitors were met by members of the Reception Committee and escorted over to the National City and Otay motor railroad, where cars were waiting to convey them to the great Sweetwater dam, by means of which this city now has an ample and never-failing water supply, with pressure sufficient to force water to the highest altitudes. A pleasant ride of 15 or 30 minutes, through a beauti-

ful country, brought the visitors to the dam, which, by the way, is the largest in the United States, and stands seventh on the list of structures of the kind in the world. It is certainly

A MARVEL OF ENGINEERING SKILL, and is justly considered one of the show places of Southern California. The dam is 76 feet long at the base and 306 feet at the top by 49 feet wide at the base and 12 on top. The height is 90 feet from bed rock and the reservoir covers 700 acres, having a capacity of 6,000,000,000 gallons. It is built of solid granite and cement, 18,000 barrels of the latter article being used in its construction, and the whole work being of the most solid and substantial character, the total cost of which was \$250,000. After inspecting the dam the return trip was commenced. On the way, however, a stop was made at the China Vista tract, which is supplied by water also from the Sweetwater dam. This is a fine tract of about 5000 acres, laid out in five-acre lots, and no houses are allowed to be erected to cost less than \$2000. The houses are located along the road, and present a handsome appearance. The olive orchards of Frank Kimball are also on the China Vista tract, and appeared to be in a thriving condition. No further stops were made, and the party proceeded to the St. James Hotel, where lunch had been prepared.

THANKS.

After lunch a meeting of the excursionists was held in the parlor of the St. James, with Eugene Germain presiding and T. H. Ward acting as secretary. A meeting had been held on the steamer in the morning, at which committee had been appointed to stop up resolutions expressing the thanks of the party for the courtesies received. General Germain called for a report, when Hon. H. H. Markham, chairman, presented the following, which was read by Mr. Ward, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

The Los Angeles excursion party on board the steamer Manuel Dublan, in the harbor of San Pedro, August 12, 1888, 9:30 a.m.

Eugene Germain, president of the Los Angeles Board of Trade. Your committee appointed to draft resolution expressing of our thanks to those who have so grandly entertained us, respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, that the members of the excursion hereby extend their sincere thanks to the managers of the California Southern Railway Company, the Coronado Beach Company, the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, the managers of the Horton House and the St. James Hotel, the International Company of Mexico and San Diego, the Honorable Mayor of San Diego city, and the citizens of San Diego in general for the right royal reception that has been tendered us. Especially do we thank General Manager Dan McCool, Assistant Manager H. B. Wilkins, General Agent Williamson Dunn, Attorney A. Brunson, Treasurer H. Silver, Superintendent George W. Sanburn, Fred Perris, engineer, Dr. W. W. Ross, Clerk Carter and the train officers of the California Central Railway for their untiring efforts to make our excursion what it has been—on of continued pleasure.

Resolved, that the members of the Board of Education, officer or other person officially connected with the school department, or drawing a salary from the Board of Education, who, while connected or drawing such salary, upon investigation by the Board of Education shall be found to be interested, either directly or indirectly, in, or to have been connected with, or been derived from, any contract, payments under which have been or are to be made in whole or in part from moneys derived from the school fund, or raised by taxation or otherwise for the support of the public schools, shall forfeit his office and the Board of Education shall thereupon declare such office vacant.

Resolved, that the Board of Education shall, before the 30th day of June of each year, fix a schedule of salaries for teachers and employés of the school department, to take effect on the 1st day of July following, and to remain in force during one year.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 72. All contracts for buildings shall be given to the lowest bidder therefor, offering adequate security, to be determined by the board after due public notice, published for not less than 10 days in the official newspaper of the city. It shall be the duty of the board to furnish all necessary supplies for the public schools. All supplies, books, stationery, furniture, printing, globes, musical instruments and things supplied to or for the public schools, or any of them, when the expenditure to be incurred on account of such material may exceed \$50, shall be done or furnished by contract let to the lowest bidder after like public advertisement; provided that the Board of Education may reject any and all bids.

Sec. 73. Any member of the Board of Education, officer or other person officially connected with the school department, or drawing a salary from the Board of Education, who, while connected or drawing such salary, upon investigation by the Board of Education shall be found to be interested, either directly or indirectly, in, or to have been connected with, or been derived from, any contract, payments under which have been or are to be made in whole or in part from moneys derived from the school fund, or raised by taxation or otherwise for the support of the public schools, shall forfeit his office and the Board of Education shall thereupon declare such office vacant.

Sec. 74. The Board of Education shall, before the 30th day of June of each year, fix a schedule of salaries for teachers and employés of the school department, to take effect on the 1st day of July following, and to remain in force during one year.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 75. The Superintendent, with the approval of the Board of Education, may, for good and sufficient cause, provisionally suspend any teacher employed in the public schools of the city, until the next meeting of the Board of Education. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to report to the Board of Education annually, and at such other times as it may require, all matters pertaining to the expenditures, income and condition of the public schools, school houses, school fund, and other matters connected therewith, and recommend such measures as he may deem necessary for the advancement of education in the city; and to acquaint himself with all the laws, rules and regulations governing the public schools in said city, and the judicial decisions in said city, and give advice connected with public schools, gratuitously, to officers, teachers, pupils, and their parents and guardians.

Sec. 76. The school fund shall consist of all moneys received from the State school fund and county school fund, and of all moneys arising from taxes which shall be levied annually by the City Council of the said city, and all moneys derived from the school property, and of all moneys arising from the sale, rent or exchange of any of the school property, and of such other moneys as may, from any source whatever, be paid into any school fund. The school fund shall be separate and distinct from all other moneys, and shall only be used for school purposes under the provisions of this charter. If, at the end of any year, there is a surplus in the school fund, such surplus money shall be carried forward to the school fund for the next fiscal year, and shall not be, for any purpose whatever, diverted or withdrawn from said fund, except under the provisions of this charter.

Section 77 specifies the legitimate purposes for which school moneys may be used.

Sec. 78. All demands authorized by this article shall be paid by the City Treasurer from the school fund; provided that the said board shall not have power to contract any debts or liabilities, in any form whatsoever, against the said city, in contravention of this article, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for the school fund for the next year; but this provision shall not be construed as prohibiting the incurring of indebtedness for permanent improvements to be liquidated by the proceeds of municipal bonds issued by the city of Los Angeles in accordance with the general laws of the State for the purpose of defraying the cost of such permanent improvements.

Sections 79 and 80 direct the apportionment of county moneys to the city school fund in proportion to the number of schools, etc.

THE LIBRARY.

Article 8 establishes the public library and vesta, its control in a board of five directors appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Council, to hold office two years. It provides for a tax sufficient to maintain said library, not exceeding 5 cents on each \$100 of valuation. No indebtedness exceeding the amount of the annual levy for this purpose shall be incurred in any year, and the amount so incurred shall be paid out of the school fund for the next year.

Article 9 provides for the punishment of persons who violate the provisions of this article.

Article 10 provides for the punishment of persons who violate the provisions of this article.

Article 11 provides for the punishment of persons who violate the provisions of this article.

Article 12 provides for the punishment of persons who violate the provisions of this article.

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Article 44 provides for the

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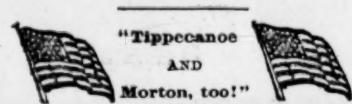
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"Protection to American Industries and Homes."

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**

For President, **HARRISON**,
For Vice-President, **MORTON**,
OF INDIANA.

Down, Free Trade, Pension Vetoed and Bandana;

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Presidential Electors:
W. H. L. BARNES,
At Large.....
DISTRICT I..... THOS. L. CAHARTHERS,
DISTRICT II..... GEO. W. SCHELL,
DISTRICT III..... L. B. MIZNER,
DISTRICT IV..... S. M. RICHARDSON,
DISTRICT V..... G. W. KNIGHT,
DISTRICT VI..... H. M. STREETER.

Supreme Court Nominations:
For Chief Justice..... W. M. BEATTY.
For Associate Justice..... J. D. WORKS.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress:
DISTRICT VI..... GEN. WM. VANDEVER.

COUNTY TICKET.

Republican Legislative Nominations:
For State Senator:
DISTRICT XXXIX..... J. E. MCCOMAS.
For Assemblyman:
DISTRICT LXXXVI..... J. M. DARMON,
DISTRICT LXXXVII..... JOHN R. BRIERLY,
DISTRICT LXXXVIII..... E. B. EDWARDS.

Judicial Nominations:
For Superior Judges:
J. WALTER VANDYKE,
WILLIAM P. WADE,
WILLIAM H. CLARK.

County Nominations:
For Sheriff..... MATTIE G. AGURE,
For County Treasurer..... J. E. HENDRICKSON,
For County Clerk..... CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR,
For County Recorder..... D. W. HAMLIN,
For County Auditor..... JOHN W. FRANCIS,
For County Assessor..... J. M. DARMON,
For Tax Collector..... ROBERT S. PLATT,
For District Attorney..... FRANK P. KELLY,
For County Coroner..... JAS. M. MEREDITH,
For County Surveyor..... H. F. STAFFORD,
For Supervisor..... J. W. VANDEVER.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.

For City Justices..... H. C. AUSTIN,
W. C. LOCKWOOD,
For Township Justice..... THEODORE SAVAGE,
For Constables..... FRED C. SMITH,
H. S. CLEMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date—August 8th—and until further orders, the price of THE TIMES to newsboys and newsagents in the city will be 2½ cents per copy.

WHAT is the matter with Cleveland's letter of acceptance? Is Lamont sick?

GEN. HARRISON has made over seventy speeches, and has said nothing that the Democrats can use against him.

THE Maine election occurs next month. The canvass there will be formally opened by Mr. Blaine on the 15th inst. at Augusta.

THE President of Mexico has been officially invited to a conference at Washington next year of all the Governments on this hemisphere.

THE Democrats are not shouting "free whisky" at the Republicans quite so much as they did. Free whisky is too good a bait for Democratic voters.

THE Trombone boasts of 550 "small ads." It might have added, "of which one-third are dead." Only tenderfeet scan the small ad. department of the Trombone.

THERE is a slight unpleasantness in the United States Senate at present. It arises from the fact that Senator Reagan fell asleep during Senator Saulsbury's delivery of his speech on the fisheries treaty.

WHERE, oh, where is the Democratic enthusiasm that was going to overrun the country? It is not very apparent in Southern California. "Died of an overdose of free trade and bandanas" would be a suitable epitaph to inscribe on the tombstone of the Democracy this winter.

THE Buffalo News, which claims to have discovered Cleveland, now says of him:

Unless an almost miraculous change comes over public sentiment between now and November, there will not be the slightest chance of Cleveland's carrying the State.

ONE of the most disgraceful features of legal proceedings in this country is the giving of and acceptance by the courts of straw ball, by means of which the ends of justice are defeated. The report of a special counsel for the collection of forfeited bail bonds in San Francisco shows that out of fifty cases reported, aggregating \$55,900, only \$800 had been collected. Such a state of affairs transforms the administration of justice into a solemn farce.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

A disastrous incendiary fire at Fresno... Sanguinary affair in an Iowa town.... Five hundred persons killed by a volcanic eruption in Japan.... An attempt to assassinate Gen. Bonaparte at Paris.... Chamberlain publishes a reply to Parnell's recent letter.... Fire at San Francisco.... A young lady drowned at Anaheim Landing.... Yesterday's baseball games.... Weekly weather and crop report from Washington.... Close of the go-as-you-please match at Troy, N. Y.... Death of Lawrence Jerome.... The King of Portugal at Berlin.... Troops withdrawn from Stevens county, Kan.... The eastbound overland train derailed near Siberia Station.... Suicide at Riverside.... Horse thieves captured near Bakersfield.... Railroad accident near Corning, N. Y.... Two young society people supposed to have been drowned at Bar Harbor.... Programme of the week's work in Congress.... Agitation in Cuba in favor of annexation to the United States.

The Railroad in Politics.

Independent Alameda Republicans are much disgusted at the flat which has gone forth from the Southern Pacific Company that Henry Vrooman is to be returned to the State Senate. Of course, a decision of that sort from the railroad company is equivalent to an election. The fact that Vrooman is characterized by the respectable citizens of Alameda county as a professional briber and corruptionist has, of course, no weight with that corporation. Such tools are all the more acceptable to them.

It is no exaggeration to say that decent Republicans in California are most heartily sick and weary of railroad influence in politics. It is a standing outrage and a menace to free government. The majority of the citizens of this State have no prejudice against railroads—they recognize fully the benefits conferred by railroad lines upon the sections which they traverse—but they do not believe in a railroad company manipulating votes and purchasing legislators and demoralizing the political conscience of the State. It has got so far that one of the first questions asked when a nomination is made by either party in California is: How will it suit the railroad company? The nefarious influence of this corporation is felt in every branch of our State politics. A glaring example of this was furnished by the recent convention at Sacramento, which came near as it dared to disgracing the State which it represented. The San Francisco Post very accurately expresses the sentiment of independent Republicans on this subject when it says:

The delegation sent to the company sent will prove last straw in its relation to the party. It will be long time before California Republicans forget the ridicule they were subjected to by the men who were sent to misrepresent them at Chicago. The delegation did not, it is true, commit the particular outrage on California's feelings for which it was sent. The fact that it was pledged to vote for Stanford is well known. Even John F. Scott agreed to this in case the matter was brought up. The reasons why the vote did not go to Stanford need not be rehearsed. It is enough that this had been determined upon by the railroad leaders, and that railroad influence was used to manipulate the company. The delegation sent by the railroad company not long ago did, moreover, do the party in this State nearly as great a wrong as the one contemplated. It insulted the greatest leader of the party by the manner in which it expressed its belief in his untruthfulness, and made the name of California odious to the National Convention and the great mass of the people.

The Southern Pacific Company has gone far enough in its political ambition. If it is wise, it will now call a halt. The American people are very patient and long-suffering, but there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, and that time has arrived. Let the railroad company be satisfied with the enormous profits of its legitimate business and not seek to further swell its coffers by unlawful means, and at the same time defeat the will of the people at the ballot. Otherwise, a day of reckoning will come, when it will find that money-bags entrenched behind purchased legislation, cannot withstand the justly-aroused wrath of a free people.

British Sympathy with Cleveland.

Here is a very cautious and conservative, but at the same time highly significant item from a Nova Scotia paper, the Halifax Herald. It is significant as showing how earnestly the Canadians desire to see Cleveland elected. We may add that the interests of Canada and those of the United States are not identical—quite the opposite:

There is slight doubt but that we Canadians will have a large sympathy with President Cleveland's candidature, and it would be unfortunate if any expression of this sympathy on our part should serve to embarrass the Democratic party in those States where the real contest centers. The Southern States have very friendly feelings toward the Canadian party, but they are already strong in their adhesion to the Democratic party. The present contest will be close. The odds are heavily in favor of the Republicans; but, inasmuch as we desire to see President Cleveland succeed, it is most certainly advisable that the Canadian press should guard against embarrassing his party and precluding his success by tendering his Administration indiscriminate and fulsome compliments.

While the Canadian and a considerable number of the English newspapers have taken advice from Democratic leaders, and moderated the force of their utterances on the political issue in this country, the London Times, like an old foggy paper, as it is, comes out more plainly every week, and, to use a slang phrase, "gives the game dead away." It recently stated that the Cobden Club "cannot rest while the United States are unsubdued." The British will have no better success in subduing us peacefully this year than they did in their attempt by force of arms a century ago.

WILLsome of our Prohibition patriots explain what their tariff plank means? It reads as follows:

"An adequate public revenue being necessary, it may be properly raised by import duties, and imposed on such articles of imports as will give protection, both to the manufacturing employer and producing laborer against the competition of the world. No import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated, as that the burden of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life."

How do the Prohibition leaders stand on the tariff? Samuel Dickey, chairman of the Prohibition Executive Committee, is for free trade, and Gen. Fiske, candidate for President, is for a protective tariff; Mr. Brooks, candidate for Vice-President, without doubt stands with the Solid South. Col. Babcock, who addressed the Young Men's Prohibition Club the other night, talked very forcibly in favor of protection to American labor, so we are told. Now, will Col. Babcock or any other person tell us whether that plank means protection or free trade? The fact is, it means both, or either, or nothing, and was so intended. How easily this great moral reform party has fallen into the ways of the "deceitful, cunning politicians." If we take the tariff off from "foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life," what would you put the tariff on to protect American labor? What is there left? The half-starved women of San Francisco and other cities are now competing with Chinamen; so are our shoemakers and other laborers.

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PACIFIC COAST.

An Overland Train Off the Track.

Lively Skirmish Between Officers and Horse-thieves.

A Riverside Young Man's Unaccountable Suicide.

Doings on the Ball-field—An Amateur's Good Work at Stockton—An Umpire on His Muscle—A Costly Fire at San Francisco.

By Telegraph to The Times.
NEEDLES, Aug. 13.—[By the Associated Press.] The east-bound overland passenger train ran off the track near Siberia Station, about 100 miles west of here, today. The entire train was derailed, but nobody was injured excepting a few bruises and scratches to some of the passengers.

The accident was caused by a broken track on the baggage car. A transfer of passengers and baggage is being made. The delay will not be serious.

BASE-BALL.

An Amateur Does a Brilliant Work—An Umpire Mobbed.

STOCKTON, Aug. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Owing to the illness of Lorigan, the Stocktons today put Charles Chase, an amateur, in the box in the game with the Greenheads & Morans. The young man pitched remarkably well, and while the score was 7 to 6 in favor of the home team, the visitors should have been shut out. Not until the sixth inning was he found for a hit. The playing was very spirited and sharp, not an error being made on either side for six innings. Whitehead's hitting and Long's and Selma's fielding, with the twirling of Chase, were features of the game. Score: Stocktons, 7; Greenheads, 6.

AN UMPIRE MOBBED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—About 10,000 people attended the Haight-street grounds this afternoon and witnessed a careless game between the Pioneers and Haverlys. The players in both clubs did miserable work, the Pioneers doing by far the worst. It was a game full of muffs, fumbles and stupid plays. The Haverlys, while their playing was not as bad as that of the Pioneers, was not as good as that of the Stocktons, who had a good game. During the game Umpire Van Court was accused of favoring the Haverlys in his decisions. Immediately after the game ended Umpire Van Court was surrounded by the infuriated crowd, many of whom had lost a few dollars in the game through his alleged unfair rulings.

At the end of the ninth inning he walked up to the press stand to inform the scorer of \$5 fine which he had imposed on Lawton for a display of temper during the game, and as he walked away an excited individual called him a vile name, when Van Court struck him a stinging blow on the throat. Van Court is a rooster, he's a f—t when another man curse him in the vilest kind of language. Van Court struck the second man, full in the face. They then clinched, but police officers rushed in and separated them. The officers had to draw their clubs and threaten the crowd before they could make any headway in their efforts to convey Van Court to the clubhouse. His assailant was placed under arrest. At the solicitation of Manager Harris he was released.

Score: Haverlys, 6; Pioneers, 5.

EASTERN GAMES.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 1. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—St. Louis, 2; Athletics, 0.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 6.

A STUBBORN BLAZE.

San Francisco Firemen Have a Hard Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] One of the most stubborn fires which the fire department has had to combat for some time broke out this afternoon in the brick building at No. 116 and 118 California street. When the fire department arrived a dense volume of smoke burst through the roof and windows, and when the iron doors were battered in the smoke nearly suffocated the firemen and seriously impeded their progress. It was some time before they could ascertain the location of the fire, and then several streams of water were turned on the blaze. It required an hour and a half of hard and steady work to subdue the fire. The loss amounted to \$30,000.

It is supposed that the fire originated in the rear of the second story, occupied by David Ravekes, dealer in paints, oils and glass. His stock was valued at about \$10,000.

The upper floor of the building was also occupied by J. M. Spafford & Co., Mansfield Lovell and Charles F. Merle, commission merchants, who carried no stock, but whose office furniture was damaged to the extent of \$1000, with no insurance. Lynde & Hough occupied the lower floor. They are packers and dealers in dried fish, and their stock is worth about \$10,000. They were insured to the Lion Insurance Company for \$4000. Lowry & Seller, wool and grain merchants, had their place flooded, and sustained damages estimated at \$2000. Hansard cafe and lunch house adjoining was considerably damaged by water and was partly insured. The building belonged to the estate of Prentiss Selly, and the damage done to the structure will amount to about \$10,000.

RESISTED THE OFFICERS.

Horse-thieves Captured After a Desperate Fight.

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Last Tuesday three horses were stolen from a Mexican named Benito Daldonado, from his place at Ranchito, Los Angeles county. The thieves started north with their plunder, closely pursued by a son of Benito and another Mexican. They overtook the thieves, one of whom was armed, at a point seven miles south of Bakersfield, where they had camped. The stolen animals had strayed during the night, hence the delay. Benito's son came on to Bakersfield, arriving here this morning, where he secured the services of Constable Tibbet, and they immediately started for the place.

They reached there about 11 o'clock, and spied the fugitives sitting under a tree. One of them sprang to his feet and commenced firing at Tibbet, at the same time retreating behind a tree. Tibbet quickly returned the fire, hitting his assailant in the wrist. Then began a fusillade. Tibbet fired four shots, while the Mexican fired five from his place of refuge, but with no effect. Tibbet then fired another shot, hitting the Mexican and severely wounding him, after which the thieves surrendered, and were taken to Bakersfield and lodged in jail.

Drowned at Anaheim Landing.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 12.—[Special.] A sad accident occurred last evening at Anaheim landing, whereby Louise Parker, 14 years old, a step-daughter of E. L. Cower, of Anaheim, was drowned. In company with another young lady, Miss Cora Lewis, she was gathering clams in the bay and stopped off the bank, which is a straight declivity here, of some ten feet. She being heavy, immediately sank. Her companion, an expert swimmer, at once sprang in after her, but, being a frail, delicate girl, was unable to rescue her.

Suicide at Riverside.

RIVERSIDE, Aug. 12.—A young man named Jean Drake committed suicide here this afternoon. He was lying on a lounge in his parents' house, reading a newspaper.

D. R. LUCAS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

An Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Boulanger.

Chamberlain's Reply to Parnell's Recently Published Charges.

Cuba Again Seeking Annexation to the United States.

Graphic Account of the Terrible Volcanic Eruption in Japan—Nearly 500 Dead Bodies Taken from the Ruins of the Buried Villages.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] While Gen. Boulanger was driving in an open carriage at St. Jean d'Argy today, Prof. Perrin of the Lycée fired five shots at him from a revolver. Mr. Ratapan, a friend of the General, rushed forward and managed to turn the weapon aside. The result was that Ratapan himself received a bullet in the back of the head, but the wound is not serious. Two peasants were also wounded. Gen. Boulanger was not touched.

Prof. Perrin is a friend of Mayor Lair, the candidate nominated by the Opportunists in opposition to Boulanger. The affair occurred at the height of a pitched battle between the rival political parties. When the Gendarmes charged, Count Dillon received a blow on the head from a stick, and other Boulangerists were roughly handled. It is not certain that Perrin intended to aim at Boulanger.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

The Attempted Compromise on the Irish Question.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Chamberlain's reply to Parnell's recent letter is published this morning. Chamberlain says: "I understand that Parnell denied that O'Shea had any authority to represent his views, and that he repudiated all responsibility for the scheme for a national council submitted to me by O'Shea."

Chamberlain proceeds to state that the scheme attributed to Parnell, appended to this letter, was the subject of consultation with O'Shea from the end of November, 1884. He says: "It was brought to me in writing by O'Shea, on January 18, 1885. Parnell's letters prove his authorship, and also that O'Shea was the confidential exponent of his views at the time. These points, however, are now disputed in Parnell's letter to the Times. The correspondence also corroborates Parnell's statement that he did not intend the proposal as a substitute for an Irish Parliament."

Chamberlain then says: "I understand that the proposal was offered as an acceptable settlement, though I felt that no state-ment, even by Parnell, could bind the Irish people in the future, and though I believe then as now that a large and safe extension of local government would remove all practical grievances. The whole subject was fully discussed with my colleagues, and it is not possible that the four who refuse to vote it may not be as wise and conscientious as the one who does?"

Now, what is the result? My State is pro-British; yours is not; and yet, forsooth, because I cannot conscientiously follow your method that has proved a failure, and abandon my own that has proved a success, I am to be accounted as lacking in conscience." Did you ever think, my brother, that it is possible you are mistaken, and that the beam may be in thine own eye?

Again, we have 150,000 Prohibitionists in Iowa. Of that number 149,000 will vote for the Republican ticket and 1000 for your third-party ticket. Allow me to suggest that it is possible that the 149 may be as wise and honest as the one. It is true one may be wiser than 149, but it is not very good taste nor very good morals for the one to say that he is the only honest one.

And what is true of the State of Iowa is true of the country over. As I said before, you cannot possibly hope to poll more than one-fifth of the actual Prohibition vote for your ticket, and it is not possible that the four who refuse to vote it may not be as wise and conscientious as the one who does?"

When you say they are not, you are violating one of the cardinal principles of the religion we both profess to "judge not thy brother."

While I am at this matter there are a few other things to which I wish to call your attention. The only States in which prohibition is maintained today are Republican states, and yet you make your fight against the Republican party, and your leaders say that you have no hope of electing your ticket, but you wish to defeat the Republican party, so that the Prohibition party may take its place in 1892. Very well; look at the result. You break down prohibition when it is already established, for you concede that the Democratic party is opposed to the principle; you make enemies of all men in the Republican party by your fight against them, and what is the result? You keep a free whisky Democratic party in power for a generation at least.

But you begin to compare yourself to the Abolition party, but you have studied history to little advantage if you can see anything in that. If the Abolition party had continued on its radical ground what would have been the result? Slavery would have been national today, if for Abraham Lincoln had taken his stand on a platform of absolute abolition he would have been defeated, and slavery would have been more firmly entrenched than ever. So, the good sense of the people said, we will prohibit slavery in the Territories where we have jurisdiction, and leave the master to the States, and on this principle they won. So, if Mr. Harrison had stepped on a radical prohibition platform, at Chicago, he would have been defeated and whisky entrenched for a generation. But as he is on the common ground in favor of local government on the matter by the States, while adopting the general principle of temperance in all ways, or rather on an antislavery platform, he will be elected and the great temperance reform will move on. Why cannot you be as wise as the old Abolitionists who supported Fremont and Lincoln on a less radical platform than they deemed exactly right? You may talk of conscience and all that, but conscience without common sense is only fanaticism in a Republic like ours. It troubles my conscience to think that the only obstacle in the way of ultimate prohibition is the utter impracticality of those who blindly put out a hopeless third party ticket to stop the progress of events to that end. Besides your party is not acting on a high moral plan. You confess that the Democratic party is opposed to prohibition and that you intend to oppose it after you have beaten the Republican party. When, my good brother, did you adopt the principle, we will do evil that good may come? You will put the devil in power that you may fight him. Verily, if that is conscience, I am thankful I have none of that kind.

I will not burden you with the many inconsistencies of your opposition to the Republican party. Because the Republican party say that rather than break down the protective tariff system they would in a contingency repeal the tax on liquors, you abuse them, or rather your spokesmen do, and call them the "free whisky party,"

when in the very platform on which you stand there is a declaration in favor of the unconditional and immediate repeal of that tax. Does your conscience indorse such an inconsistency? If it does I am happy to say mine does not.

Believing, as I do, that your movement is an injury and a foe to the cause of prohibition, I can only hope and pray and vote for the success of the Republican party. Wishing you success in all laudable work, I subscribe myself very kindly and fraternally yours.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

A telegram to the Home Department, dated July 25th, states that the total number of the population damaged by the late catastrophe, either directly or indirectly, is 2447, of whom 768 are direct sufferers, and over 1800 are indirectly injured and are unable to provide for themselves. Of the

763 direct sufferers, 12 are now supported by the Kancho, and over 700 are soon to be provided for. A large portion of the land damaged was in the uninhabited region.

MORE MISFORTUNES.

On July 20th the following report on the eruption from an official dispatched by the Kencho of Fukushima to the village of Inawashiro was forwarded to the Minister of State for Home Affairs:

"Among the many misfortunes, one which calls for urgent attention is the inundation of river Nagase. This river is the source of water for a large lake, and was of value to the country for miles around. Sand and ashes blocked up this river at a point near Iwase-Mura, and a large swamp has been formed, and if the sand and ashes be moved the villages in the lower levels would be submerged by the overflowing of the river, while if the water be left in its present state the damage would further extend. In many villages the inhabitants are staying for safety. Those who escaped were being attended to. The number of those who are staying here without shelter is 4000. We are enabled to provide them clothes and food and other necessities. The volcano is situated four miles and a half from the celebrated Lake of Inawashiro, and its elevation is 5000 feet. It had been quiescent for about 1000 years."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cuban Agitation for Annexation to the United States.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Cuban government reports that agitation is being carried on in Cuba with the assistance of influential American politicians in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The Cuban situation is becoming difficult, owing to financial troubles and increasing agitation in favor of home rule.

PARNELL'S SCOTTISH COUNSEL.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Parnell has retained J. B. Balfour, formerly Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Asher, formerly Solicitor-General for Scotland, both in Gladstone's administration, to conduct his suit in the Scotch courts against the Times. Strachan has been retained by junior counsel.

A ROYAL VISITOR AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The King of Portugal arrived here today. He was met at the railway station by Emperor William and a guard of honor and conducted to the castle. Herr von Schloezer, Prussian envoy to the Vatican, who has come here in connection with the Emperor's proposed visit to Rome, went to Kiel today and lunched with Prince Henry.

PARIS AND CONSTANTINOPLE LINKED.

SOFIA, Aug. 12.—The train inaugurating the direct railway service between Paris and Constantinople arrived here today. A grand banquet was given in honor of the occasion, at which Prince Ferdinand presided. Among the guests were Stambouli and Critics and a large number of prominent persons representing various countries of Europe.

NOTES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—Mr. Lehman, United States Minister to Russia, his family and Baron Hahn, the fiancee of Mr. Lothrop's daughter, have started for America.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The death is announced of Theodore Juste, the Belgian historian.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Gen. Boulanger has issued a manifesto to the electors of the Nord and Charente Inferior departments.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Emperor today received the manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and consented to allow a new steamer of that line to be baptized "Wilhelm II."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—In accordance with an imperial decree, the Empress Dowager will retire from the Government next March, when the Emperor will assume the sole responsibility.

A BOY DROWNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—James Featherson, a school boy, 14 years of age, while bathing with a number of companions this afternoon, got beyond his depth and was drowned. His body was found by a boatman.

A PROHIBITION SELL-OUT ATTEMPTED.

The Prohibitionists have been trying to combine with the Democrats in Minnesota. Their leaders have been hobnobbing around with Democratic politicians, and here is the proposition of one of them, Dr. Denton of Minneapolis, made to Michael Doran, the Democratic boss of St. Paul: Dr. Denton proposed that the Democrats allow the Prohibitionists three electors on their national ticket. The three Prohibitionists were to bind themselves to vote for Cleveland and Thurman in case the Democrats carried the State. Mr. Doran, however, declined to have anything to do with the scheme, in fact openly rejected it, so that the matter became public. Dr. Denton now denies that he proposed the arrangement that Mr. Doran speaks of, but admits, as a matter of fact, he did have a talk with Mr. Doran on the subject of fusion, and especially with his offer to Gladstone after the Phoenix Park murder to retain for Parliament and abandon politics. I have great regret that this difficulty has been rather increased than diminished by the experience of myself and others who have in recent years endeavored to overcome it.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Graphic Account of the Terrible Eruption in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—[By Associated Press.] The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings through the Japan journals particulars of the volcanic eruption of Banda-San on the 15th of July.

The details of the catastrophe come in a somewhat disconnected form. The Choya Shimbun dispatched a special reporter to the scene. According to his account the villagers around Banda-San heard strange rumbling sounds and felt shocks of earthquake from the 13th. These phenomena continued intermittently for two days and nights, but not being attended by any serious result, no great disquietude was felt.

On the morning of the 15th, at about 8 o'clock, the smaller Banda-San trembled, and there was a roar as though a hundred thunderstorms were combined. Almost immediately afterward ashes began to fall. The sky suddenly grew dark, and rumbling sounds continued, accompanied by

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKES

and the glare of dazzling flames. The crest of the smaller Banda-San appeared to be lifted bodily upward, and then to fall again with a tremendous noise. Then followed showers of red mud, mingled with large stones, which of nearly all the matter erupted red mud and sand, which was accompanied occasionally by heavy rocks. Above five villages, Iwase, Yososean, Wakoniwa, Misato and Hibara, the greater part of the houses were buried to a depth of from seven to twenty feet. The state of

THE BODIES RECOVERED

is terrible. Some are literally cut to pieces. Others are parboiled, so that it is scarcely possible to distinguish between men and women. A few corpses were found suspended in branches of trees which had caught them as they fell.

Up to the 17th the number of bodies recovered was 476. It is believed that 61 still entombed. The wounded number 41. Eighty-seven houses have been destroyed.

The details of the catastrophe, either directly or indirectly, is 2447, of whom 768 are direct sufferers, and over 1800 are indirectly injured and are unable to provide for themselves. Of the

houses destroyed 12 are now supported by the Kancho, and over 700 are soon to be provided for. A large portion of the land damaged was in the uninhabited region.

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"ABRAHAM LINCOLN: A HISTORY."

This work, written by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, is intended undoubtedly to be the standard history of that great man and President. The writers held confidential official relations to Mr. Lincoln during his entire Presidential term, and therefore have special facilities for performing the work they have undertaken.

Mr. Lincoln was assassinated a little more than twenty-three years ago. The question is, can a complete and impartial history be written so soon after his demise? If governed wholly by the experiences of the past and the opinions of the ablest historians, the question would be negatively answered. It is the general idea that the best histories are those written long after, and in earlier ages, centuries subsequent to the occurrence of events and the retirement of the principal characters from the stage of action. That a writer has a special means for knowing the facts of history has ever been recognized as a feature of importance, on the principle that his statement is primary and not secondary evidence, but history is much broader and more comprehensive than biography, and in writing biography it is necessary to disclose the whole situation in which the actor was placed in order to determine the strength and scope of his intellectual powers as well as the motives which animated him. While the statements of a writer holding close relations to a prominent actor as to occurrences which came under his observation are given great weight, still that relation justifies the supposition that the writer is more or less biased in his feelings, and that he is prone to present conclusions at least from the standpoint of partiality. It is the prevailing opinion that an absolutely impartial history cannot be written until the influence of antagonistic interests are removed and until prejudices which frequently continue for generations entirely disappear.

In most respects, completeness and accuracy are now quite easily attained, and much more so than a few centuries ago, even. In the early historical ages, the evidences of facts were comparatively meager. In those days especially, time and research brought to light new facts and phases, and authors, were able to present better histories than had been prepared by their predecessors, for the reason that they were more fully supplied with data, and further removed from all influences that would improperly affect their judgment. In these days, all public acts are made matters of record, and the savings and doings of prominent men, though in private life, are published and preserved by the press of the country. It has been the custom lately to write histories concurrently with the transpiration of events. Hence, while the facilities for writing history of late events are greater and more accessible, still the evidences are so much more voluminous, the labor in examination and the difficulty in sifting and adjudging are greatly increased. Two records of the acts and events of the late war of the rebellion were kept, and both are in the same custody, and can be examined side by side. In addition to this many of the leading actors, in memoirs or otherwise, have given information as to the part taken by them, and their opinions on civil and military measures instituted during the most conspicuous period of Mr. Lincoln's career. So far as concerns facts, there is no reason why a complete history can not be composed and also an account one so far as relates to its narrative feature.

The impartiality of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay may not be conceded. Their relations to Mr. Lincoln will cause cautious readers to consider their delineations of his qualities and character with due allowance. There are historians who are opinionated and express their bias in views with prolonged argumentation. Others content themselves with statements of the facts or evidences of facts, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. If Messrs. Nicolay and Hay do not belong distinctively to the latter class, they have nowhere thus far attempted to enforce their opinions with any vehemence or extended argument. Though their friendship for Mr. Lincoln in his lifetime and their veneration for him since his death are not disguised, they have been quite successful in keeping it from being especially apparent in their writings. It is probably true that no author can draw an impartial picture of a great character unless he is a neutral so as to sentiment and feeling are concerned, and the attitude of neutrality cannot be attained until interests and prejudices have passed away, and the character to be portrayed has been thoroughly criticised and delineated by those occupying opposing standpoints.

It is possible that no one at this time can portray Mr. Lincoln's character from the position of a neutral, and while the generation which carried on the great struggle survives, there is this, however, which is perhaps exceptional in his case. From the very qualities of the man he could not have had malignant personal enemies. Though political feeling ran high in the North, it ceased with the close of the campaign so far as it related to him, and though animosity was highly developed in the South and continued through the war, when Mr. Lincoln died, none of it which was personal to him remained. Probably no man was ever so much spoken and written of within the short space of a quarter of a century after his death as Abraham Lincoln, and it has not been from one source, but from all sources, and all opinions and criticisms converge toward one result, that he was a man of extraordinary intellectual strength and of unbound goodness of heart. The special friends of Mr. Lincoln can scarcely claim for him more than will be conceded by his former political enemies and his late foes.

Whatever may be the general character of this work as a contribution to the historical and literary treasures of the Nation, it has a peculiar value in the fact of its opportune publication at this time. It is fortunate that in corresponding mouths of this year the attention of the country is recalled to occurrences in the same months of 1861. The public mind has been in a condition to need reminders of the events that have transpired in the last third of a century, and to have recollections restored touching the great principles which prevailed and the glorious achievements of the Nation during that period. This history brings us face to face again with the struggles in which, through discussion, the ballot, and sanguinary war the Republic was changed from a state of partial to that of universal freedom. Again we realize the power of moral convictions in overthrowing, with ballot and bayonet, a crime against human nature, a barbarous wrong which had been shielded by a misinformed constitution, entrenched in iniquitous and stringent legislation.

and defended by a biased judiciary and a disciplined regular army.

It had been necessary that the recollections of the country should be refreshed as to the infamous practices resorted to, and the bloody means employed to thwart the constitutionally and fairly expressed will of the people, and to destroy the right of free ballot. We are informed again of the personal peridy of men in high places that the cause of public treason might be benefited. It enables us more clearly to see, after a lapse of 27 years, how causeless and indefensible were secession and war, and how grand was the patriotism which rose and smote perfidy and treason, and vindicated the principles of popular rule and of universal freedom.

The surface appearances at the present time tend to mislead and deceive as to who was right in the late war, and especially as to which side was successful. It is of the highest importance that the truth of history should be made known and preserved. The true issues involved in the greatest of all conflicts should be handed down to posterity that they may follow the example and honor those who saved the Nation from disruption and free institutions from destruction. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay are doing a work that will correctly inform future generations, and which will counteract the effect of the work of suppression and falsification of facts which has been going on for the last three years.

A knowledge of the facts of history and a recognition of their natural influence are necessary to progress. From 1856 to 1876 there were greater advances made in the direction of freedom and right principles than in any other equal period during the Nation's existence. It was accomplished by a wonderful development of individual independence and manliness, and of the public conscience.

A nation should be often reminded of great characters and good principles. There is no such thing in human affairs as standing still. It is either forward or backward, progression or retrogression, the former when grand memories are preserved, the latter when they are permitted to pass into oblivion.

LIONEL A. SHELDON.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1, 1888.

An Explanation.

What is this "nervous trouble" with which so many seem now to be afflicted? If you will remember a few years ago the word "malaria" was comparatively unknown, today it is common and familiar in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is with nervous diseases, as they and malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called biliousness, and all are caused by trouble that arises from a diseased condition of the body, it is often the case that the trouble through the ordinary channel, is compelled to pass it off through the system, causing nervous troubles, malaria, bilious, fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Bituminous Lime Rock Paving and Improvement Company.

Take this opportunity of informing the citizens and property-owners of this city that the pavement laid on Main street, between First and Third streets, is not bituminous lime rock, but is an artificial mixture, and was laid by our company. We make this announcement for the purpose of disabusing the minds of those who entertain the belief that this pavement was laid by this company, and are disposed to criticize our material as being soft and not suitable for the streets of this city. The only bituminous lime rock pavement here was laid by this company, and extends on Main street from the south line of Third to Ninth street, and from the south line of Tejon to Ninth street. Bituminous lime rock does not become soft and mushy under the heat of the sun, but always remains firm and elastic. We have already laid on the streets of this city about 500,000 square feet of this pavement, to which we take pleasure in inviting inspection. Very respectfully yours, Bituminous Lime Rock Paving and Improvement Company.

J. A. FAIRCHILD,
General Manager.

Dr. Case & Carroll, Dentists,
At 41 South Spring street, Los Angeles. Great reduction in prices. Gold fillings, \$2 and upward; gold and platinum fillings, \$1.50; amalgam fillings, \$1; enamel cement fillings, \$1; bridge work, \$10 and upward; extraction of own, \$1; extraction in city, \$1; partial sets of own, \$1; in city, \$1; in office, \$1; nitrous oxide gas administrator, \$1 extra; sets of dentures, \$10; partial sets in proportion. We guarantee our work the first class in every particular. Dr. Carroll is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Dr. Case is a licentiate of the State Board of Dental Examiners.

Low Rates East.
Commencing August 1, 1888, the California Central Railway (Santa Fe Route) will sell round-trip tickets to most of the principal cities East and return at greatly reduced rates. Kansas City and return, \$80; St. Louis and return, \$82; St. Paul and return, \$85, etc. Tickets are first class, good for six months, allowing stand-over at pleasure in both directions. Apply at ticket office, No. 29 North Spring street.

Sidewalks.
John Haag, 65 Main street, is prepared to lay artificial stone sidewalks and guarantee them. Prices reasonable.

Goldman & Feix.
Jewelers, have removed from No. 11 South Spring street, Nadeau block, to 11 South Spring, Turnverein building.

Removal.
On and after date our Los Angeles office will be at No. 16 West First street. Respectfully yours, A. Phillips & Co., July 10, 1888.

The Silver House, Baker Block.
For beautiful goods visit the Silver House, 224 North Main street. Prices at eastern wholesale rates.

Finest in world.
Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour, El Dorado Store, corner Sixth and Spring.

Catalina is the gem resort of the Pacific Coast for fine boating, bathing, hunting and fishing.

Notary Public and Commissioner
For New York and Arizona, G. A. Dobinson,
134 West Second street, Hollenbeck block.

No better made. Try a sack of Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour, El Dorado Store, corner Sixth and Spring.

Wedding cakes a specialty at the American Bakery, corner of First and Main streets. Give their bread a trial.

575 Lots in City.
Water piped free. Maps at 23 W. Second st. Take Mattox and Santa Fe car to Glusell tract.

Democratic and Republican
Campaign hats and a cane for \$1.50 at Chicago Hat Company's, 35 North Main street.

Strangers and visitors never fail to meet friends at the Vienna Buffet, corner Main and Bequeta streets.

Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour
For sale only at El Dorado Store, Sixth and Spring streets.

Where shall I take my lunch? At the Vienna Buffet.

A fresh car of Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour just arrived at the El Dorado Store, corner Sixth and Spring.

The Moon Coffee House, 17 South Main street, have added steaks and chops to the bill of fare. Prices low.

The Vienna Buffet is the leading place in the city for refreshments.

The Vienna Buffet, with its energetic management and excellent kitchen, is the leading place in the city.

The best \$1 white shirt at the Chicago Hat Company's, 35 North Main street.

The Vienna Buffet, 35 North Main street.

Private entrance for ladies to the Vienna Buffet, on Bequeta street.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

CONSISTENCY IN THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Govern as Little as Possible—When Commands Are Given Enforce Obedience—Appearances Not Always to Be Held Upon—A Family History.

I was in a family some time ago, the father of which was a man of keen insight into character, with a nice sense of justice, and one of the best, yet tenderest, disciplinarians that I have ever met. There was a family of four little girls and two older sons, children who were bright-witted, full of animal life and spirits, who loved and honored their father, and were straight-forward and open in their conduct toward him, but not equally so, always, in their relations to their mother. I could hardly understand this at first, but closer acquaintance with them made the reason thereof fully apparent. The mother was an inconsistent woman, punishing severely sometimes for the most trivial offenses if they chance to occur when her "nerves" had got the better of her and she was not her own mistress, and ignoring at other times faults which should have been corrected. On this account the children never knew what to expect, and were as likely to be punished when they did not really deserve it as when they did, therefore concealment of their little misdeeds, or of any accidental mischief for which they were responsible, was carefully studied. Thus they began to lose their respect for her, to disregard her authority and to feel themselves better judges of right and wrong than their mother.

That mother was a good woman, but weak. She had never learned self-control. If suffering from "nervousness" as she sometimes did, and I do not doubt but that her nerves tortured her sometimes more than any inquisitorial rack, she did not assay any self-restraint, and it seemed a relief to the throbbing nerves to visit the infliction of some punishment upon her children. Often she would say, "I feel guilty because I punished Tom, or Aggie, so severely this morning, but I was so nervous it made me wild to have any one even speak to me. They did not do anything really wrong, and they would speak occasionally after I had bid them be still, but chidlike I suppose that they forgot; yet I flew at them like a fury and whipped them as if they had been guilty of the gravest fault. But I am guilty of the gravest fault. But I am all nerves, and I cannot control myself when I have one of my nervous attacks." And this was the excuse for all the injustice done those little ones, and the sadness of it all was that she felt it sufficient to excuse her.

I trembled for the future of those children, but as they grew older the influence of the father prevailed, and they were obedient not only to him but to their mother, and when she was laid in the grave, I heard them say: "Poor mother, I think she loved us and meant to do what was right for us, but she was so nervous."

It is a sad thing when children are thus called upon to excuse parental conduct. Under these circumstances there are not apt to be tender memories, such as tend to restrain from evil "for mother's sake." Parental forbearance is as essential as filial obedience. How carefully we should lead the tender feet over life's rough places. How much wisdom is needed to mete out properly both justice and mercy. Where firmness exists in commanding obedience, severity is not often required for securing it. When once the habit of obedience is fixed, as it may be before the child is 3 years old, but little trouble is experienced in the government of the child. But consistency in dealing with our children is essential. They are as quick to perceive an injustice done them as are mature men and women. My heart rebels today against the only punishment which I recollect of ever receiving at my father's hands, for an act, the objection to which I did not understand until I was older. My father was usually wise, keen-sighted, just and tender, but in that one instance he did me an injustice, and every passion of my soul rebelled against it. Though I could not have been more than 4 or 5 years old, I should like to have fought him, and should have done so could I have had any hope of a successful issue on my part. I often smile now over the memory of my belligerent wrath, but it taught me a lesson in dealing with my own children, which I did not fail to remember. Therefore, I say to parents, do not always judge your children by appearances. Study circumstances and motives. It is the motive influencing the child, which determines the merit or the demerit of his action, and there are often circumstances which greatly palliate wrong which otherwise would be inexcusable. So I say, do not punish hastily; teach your children obedience; study to be always just with them; govern as little as possible, and aim to secure their fullest confidence, their respect and affection. With that, your children's life will be happy, and your home the center of your hopes.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

Forms of Courage.

"Few men possess all the various forms of courage," writes Gen. Horace Porter in the Century. A dozen facts will occur to any reader illustrative of the fact—the woman who killed the bear and then fainted; the sailor calm during a hurricane, nervous while riding on a railroad; and the hero who runs out of the room if a cat enters it. Gen. Porter tells several anecdotes which support his assertion:

A locomotive engineer, whose "nerves" caused him to be selected when a fast "special" was to be sent out, was afraid to go upstairs alone in the dark. Yet this man's courage had been repeatedly displayed in appalling accidents.

During three years of fighting an officer gained a reputation for marvelous courage by his indifference to shot and shell. Ascending a southern river on a steamboat, he was so afraid of torpedoes that he put on several life-preservers and remained at the stern of the boat, ready to jump into the water at the first sign of danger.

Another officer of tried courage dare not encounter a cow or an ox. Whenever a drove of commissary's cattle were met on the road he put a fence between them and himself. In his childhood he had been tossed by a cow, and the terrorizing effect of the shock never left him.

Gen. Porter tells also of a cannoneer whose bravery while serving his gun was conspicuous in a dozen battles. At Chickamauga he was assigned to duty as a driver. Instead of participating in the excitement of loading and firing he had to sit quietly on his horse and see the havoc created by the enemy's shot.

He became terrified and almost un-

nerved. After the battle he begged his officer to send him back to his gun, saying that in the next engagement he would certainly run away if he remained a driver. The man's courage required excitement and companionship; it disappeared when he was compelled to stand alone and wait.

Two general officers mentioned by Gen. Porter showed remarkable "nerve" in battle. They were fearless under fire, and that, too, in spite of nausea, which made them "actively ill." Any one of our readers who has been seasick, or suffered from a sick headache, will appreciate the tremendous will-power which kept these two generals up to their work of commanding troops under fire.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Prohibition Fraud.

POMONA, Aug. 6.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The distinguished temperance advocate who edits the organ of the Los Angeles Democracy goes to great lengths when he denies what is a self-evident fact—that his party contributes funds to sustain the fraudulent Prohibition party. Instead of denying this assertion he should defend the integrity of the act for he knows that \$100 spent in paying the expenses of the fanatical crowd is equal to \$1000 expended in supplying the country with copies of Grover's last annual message, the Mills Bill, and other free-trade documents. Although no corroborative evidence is necessary to establish an admitted position, yet we feel like calling the attention of this great temperance star to the statement of the editor and publisher of the Ohio State Prohibition organ, made in 1885, in the eve of the Foraker campaign, and published in nearly all the eastern Republican papers, and, we believe, never denied by any one. This gentleman, Mr. Cadwallader by name, the statement said, declared that he had published the Prohibition organ of Ohio for a number of years, during the Garfield campaign in 1880 and down to and including the Blaine contest of 1884. In addition to this, he also did all the miscellaneous printing, the bills for all of which in 1884 were paid in checks signed by a member of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, and were then in Reinhart's bank at Columbus as evidence of the truthfulness of the statement. If the truth could be obtained, similar disclosures would undoubtedly confront us in every State depended on by the Republicans. As a further instance of the duplicity of the Prohibition leaders, not only now, but also in 1884, and their endeavors for Democratic success, we point to the undenial course of the managers of the cold-water crowd. In 1884 no effort was left undone to swell the temperance vote in the Northern States. They wanted every vote possible for St. John in New York, but not one in Georgia, therefore the former State gave St. John 25,000, while the latter, thoroughly instructed, of course, gave only 168, for Georgia must be kept solid for Cleveland. The northern foul voted honestly his sentiments, while the astute southern brother cast his ballot for Cleveland. Will the northern man be duped again? The Democracy is on its knees praying he will.

A Landlord's Mistake.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

A Rockford landlord thought to divide the human race into Republicans and Democrats, and decorated all the rooms of his hotel either with American flags or red bandanas, trusting to his own knowledge of human nature to sort his guests according to their own tastes. He covered some of the beds with flags and some with quilts made to represent the big bandana of free-trade Democracy, and felt repaid for his trouble in picturing the smile which stole over the features of each guest as he entered his room and looked about him. But the night clerks have not been happy, since the host's reading of human nature has been at fault in many instances, and there has been some violent kicking. But the climax was reached Tuesday night, when a gentleman from Wisconsin was shown to a room in which the bandana predominated. He did not discover the decoration for a few minutes or until "Front" got out of reach. When he did see the big bandana on his bed, it had the same effect as if it had been moved in front of a healthy bull. He kicked over the furniture, and threw the bedquilt out of the window. He then demanded of the proprietor an apology for the insult for mistaking him for a copperhead, and putting a "lousy God-forsaken" free-trade rag on his bed." The apology was given with alacrity, and the Racine man soon had a room where the American flag covered everything and a picture of Harrison hung over the bed. The bandanas have been stored away for some future use, and the landlord now thinks that the flag is good enough for all.

DIED.

BRONDERICK—William Carlisle, eldest son of W. J. and Laura Bronderick, aged 7 years and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 227 San Pedro street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Services at the Cathedral at 4 p.m.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ICE: ICE!

Ice Longer a Luxury in Los Angeles, Thanks to an Enterprising Company.

The inhabitants of this progressive and rapidly-growing city have another proof of the faith eastern capital has in its future. There has just been completed in this city the largest and best ice manufactory and cold storage buildings in the world, by the Los Angeles Cold Storage and Hendrick Ice companies.

Our coldmen claim that cheapening the price of ice will not increase its consumption. We believe different. We believe that ice is wanted for the preservation of private houses, of meats, milk, butter, vegetables, and for ice water, ice tea, ice cream and other purposes, and that the exorbitant prices only have heretofore prevented its general use. We are confident of your patronage, as we are the direct and only cause of the reduction in price.

In connection with our ice and cold-storage buildings we have erected large smoke-houses and offer you, through the grocers and butchers, the only meats smoked here. They are much better than other meats, which all have to be brought across the desert. Ask for our "Lily" hams and bacon. No skippers in them, no mould, full weight. Orders for ice will be sent to us through the mail, or telephones 228, or orders left at Mercureau & Myer's Cigar Store, corner First and Main streets, will receive prompt attention. G. E. Tibbets, Superintendent of the Department of D. D. Dodsworth, General Manager.

Forms of Courage.

"Few men possess all the various forms of courage," writes Gen. Horace Porter in the Century. A dozen facts will occur to any reader illustrative of the fact—the woman who killed the bear and then fainted; the sailor calm during a hurricane, nervous while riding on a railroad; and the hero who runs out of the room if a cat enters it. Gen. Porter tells several anecdotes which support his assertion:

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Educational.

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 150 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

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LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY—Young men and women are thoroughly qualified to fill the rapidly-growing demand for telegraph operators throughout the country. Operators of long actual experience. Call or address, room 26, Wilson block, First st., near Spring.

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Voice Ringtones, Gesture, Recitation and Drama.

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and English Training School, cor. of Temple and New High st.; experienced teachers; complete courses of study. D. B. WILLIAMS, Principal.

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MRS. CATCHING, 150 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

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MRS. M. E. WILBUR, TEACHER OF

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MINGLED IN THE MAZY.

BRILLIANT SATURDAY EVENING HOP AT LONG BEACH.

Who Were There and What They Wore—Other Social News—The Guests of the Hotel, and How They Toil and Spin.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 12.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Mr. Prussia's popular mystery, the Long Beach Hotel, is well filled with guests. The wide, cool verandas which surround this caravanary on three sides, with their inviting rockers and comfortable lounging chairs, continually tempt one to while away the hours scanning the morning paper or the sea-side novel. If too delightfully lazy to read one may drowsily dream of his castles in Spain or ships at sea, while watching the restless, foam-tipped waves as they wash the shingly beach. The hotel appointments are first-class, and the general air of elegance and comfort which pervades the whole establishment is marked.

THE BILL OF FARE

is excellent and varied. A corps of trained waiters, sent down from the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, are constantly on the alert to attend to the wants of the guests. Everything is done promptly, and none can complain for want of polite and courteous attention. The orchestra discourses sweet music during each meal, and the clam soup—gentle reader, have you ever tasted this delicate seaside dish? If not, consider that thus far you have lived in vain. Confess your shortcoming at once; come down here and give your hitherto uneducated digestive organs a treat. This delicious compound is composed of—well, claws! I confess I cannot give you the exact recipe, and if I could, where would you get the claws? It's not like the clam soup in Los Angeles, any way. I was a stranger to the dish till I came to Long Beach.

The view of old ocean from the dining-room windows is simply magnificent—one wide expanse of gleaming waves with the blue sky arched above. Away out at sea are the widespread wings of a sailing vessel and close in a rowboat struggling through the breakers—altogether a pretty subject for a marine view. Last night the hotel was filled to overflowing, as it is every Saturday when there is a perfect influx of people who spend their weekly Sabbath-day vacation here. A strong magnet also the.

SATURDAY-EVENING HOPS.

The spacious dining-room is cleared, the wide halls thrown open and the place is transformed into a ball-room for the time. Merry dancing feet keep time to the bewitching strains of the orchestra, and the charms prove potent enough to make even the soberest forget his sorrows and "drive dull care away."

On Saturday evening the following ladies and gentlemen were present:

Mrs. I. W. Hellman, Los Angeles, tastefully attired in cream-white jarah, combined with chia silk.

Mrs. A. V. Cross, Waco, Tex., a black silk costume.

Mrs. W. H. Goucher, lavender silk with black velvet.

Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Cincinnati, white cashmere and moire silk.

Mrs. D. E. Miles, Los Angeles, gray sahrik.

Mrs. Dr. Brainerd, Los Angeles, black lace decorated with ribbons.

Baiones Rognati, Los Angeles, white nuns' veiling, with crimson silk and Irish point.

Mrs. F. L. Baker, Los Angeles, white watered silk and nuns' veiling.

Miss Clark, Los Angeles, white alabaster with velvet velvet.

Miss Kinkaid, St. Louis, black lace.

Miss Moon, Los Angeles, delicate blue Chinese silk.

Miss Clemens, Louisville, Ky., white nuns' veiling, with gold braid trimmings.

Miss Hardy, Alabama, cream cashmere, with white satin trimmings.

Miss Jordan, cream white alabatross, with black velvet trimmings.

Miss Jordan, black silk, with corsage bouquet.

Miss Pauline Jordan, cream lace over nuns' veiling, corsage bouquet.

Miss Frances Wakeley, Long Beach, chia silk.

Miss Louise Wakeley, white mull, laced with blue cord.

Miss Mamie Andrews, Pasadena, light check silk.

Miss Wymer, San Bernardino, black beaded silk, corsage bouquet of roses.

Miss Moore, San Bernardino, black lace, corsage bouquet.

Miss Crawford, white cashmere, with swansdown trimmings.

Mrs. F. B. Prussia, lavender cashmere.

Miss Austin, pale-blue nuns' veiling.

Messrs. F. L. Baker, A. V. Cross, W. H. Coucher, C. C. Carpenter, D. E. Miles, W. H. Goucher, A. C. Drake, G. L. Fritz, R. C. Kendall, Clark, Hussy, Hill and Dr. L. H. Fuller, beside many other ladies and gentlemen, were also present. The evening passed very pleasantly, and dancing was kept up till 12 o'clock.

Miss Durbin of Denver, Colo., is a guest at the hotel, and is quite charmed with this delightful resort. Miss Carter of Philadelphia is also stopping here, and Mrs. Richards and Mrs. F. L. Baker of Los Angeles. Guests continue to come and are loth to leave.

THE ENTERPRISE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

is well illustrated in the fact that THE TIMES is sent from Los Angeles, a distance of over 20 miles, every morning by a special messenger, who reaches here about 7 o'clock—some four hours ahead of the first train from the city. I say this from a purely disinterested standpoint, but quote it only as a sample of California energy. It is pity that the railroad cannot afford to put on extra trains during the season here. It is an injustice to Long Beach, and places her at a great disadvantage, in this respect, to Santa Monica, which has four daily trains, beside six additional ones on Sunday. A tourist who wishes to visit Long Beach and can spare but one day for the trip, cannot reach here till 11 o'clock a.m. He has barely time for luncheon, a hurried dip in the surf, and a hasty glance about, before the last train for the city departs at 3:10 p.m. There should be at least one more train each way, which would leave Los Angeles early in the morning and return at night. A sufficient number of cars is not furnished either. A friend on a recent trip to the city was forced to stand the greater part of the way on the return trip, and the crowding of three passengers in a seat had to be resorted to sometimes—not infrequently.

The following guests are registered at the Bay View House: H. Keuna, M. Bryant, Portland, Or.; Harry S. Riddle, Miss Anna E. Riddle, Miss Eva D. Howe, George W. Howe, Miss Ida M. Buswell, East Los Angeles; Mrs. O. P. Lane, Redlands.

The Iowa Villa also has its comple-

ment of guests, and numerous boarding-houses are filled to overflowing. One cottage, where good, home-like meals are furnished, entertains constantly thirty or forty boarders, and the great strife is to see who can get them first, as the second and third delegations are forced to wait on the veranda till the dining-room is cleared after the ravages of the fortunate number ones are over.

Mrs. E. C. Denio, son and daughter, Mrs. J. Wiley, are cozily located in her cottage on Ocean avenue. Mr. Wiley goes back and forth to the city daily.

HAZEL.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Wye at Grand Opera-house this evening.

The Eureka Republican Club will meet this evening.

The City Council will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Union League will meet at 232 North Main street this evening.

The Young Republicans will meet in their tent tomorrow evening.

The Freeholders will meet to-morrow morning to pass final judgment on the new charter.

The Superior Courts are taking a vacation, with the exception of the criminal department.

The meeting of Massasoit Tribe No. 59, called for this evening, has been postponed for one week.

The Oro Fino will keep open house Wednesday, when they will exhibit their orange-wood log-cabin.

Work on Plymouth Congregational Church, York street, near Figueroa, is to be commenced this week.

The County Railroad is preparing to change the line of its track on the city end so as to bring the Santa Fe into Temple street.

A project is on foot to hold midwinter races at Agricultural Park, and it is said that \$800 or \$1000 has been promised to make the event go.

At least a third of the city seemed to be at the watering places yesterday. All of the trains to the beach were crowded. A train of 11 cars, loaded down, went to Long Beach.

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Last night a United States officer walked into the police station and handed over the latest list of deserters. It is supposed that several of the runaway soldiers—altogether a pretty subject for a marine view.

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